XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY. Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, re-

SENATE ... Washington, April 18, 1806.

regiment.

Thirds March 15, 1866, Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Military Division of the Gulf, was directed to reduce the force of colored troops in the Department of Florida.

ment.

Fifth: March 15, 1866, Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, was directed to reduce the force of colored troops in that Division to four regiments.

Sixth: The following Volunteers have been ordered unstered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Vol. XXVI....No. 7,810.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

CLEMENT C. CLAY LIGERATED ON PAROLE.

The Muster-Out of the Colored Treeps.

THE ASSASSINATION AWARDS.

Characteristic Speech by President Johnson to the Soldiers and Sailors.

AMUSING EPISODES DURING THE DELIVERY

CONGRESSIONAL

The Colorado Question and the Naval Contractors Case to Come Up To-Day.

VOTE OF THANKS TO GENERAL HANCOCK

The Habeas Corpus Bill in the Senate.

THE ARMY BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE.

THE NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

ects of the unfortunate fron-clad contractor support to insure success. There are very many claims before Congress eminently deserving of payment, which

they can be eligible to appointment in the Regular service. The belief is expressed this evening by well-informed Congressmen that the House will not sustain an aggregate of more than 25,000 or 30,000 as the peace footing of our

ng that the President had released C. C. Clay, but when ideration, as was well known by the President. This evening's Constitutional Union, supposed to reflect the

VALLANDINGHAM-STEVENS. Vallandigham called on Thad. Stevens to-day, and in

course of conversation stated that if the President did not immediately begin to appoint Democrats to office he could not retain the adherence a single Democrat three weeks

terest had sold thir claims to sharpers and agents for a song, while others had obtained loans at ruinous interest agency gang and of the recipients and their friends was very great. The awarding of the highest sum to Capt. Dougherty of the 16th New-York Cavalry gives general

During the past year a sauggling transaction by the leading wine merchants of Boston was settled by the pay-

ad character; the enthusiasm partock of the dampness

THE CASE OF CLEMENT O. CLAY.

The following are the memoranda in the case of C. C.

Althogramme and the meants of the best of the position of the

GEN. SHERIDAN'S CAPTURES.

reduce the force of colored troops in that Department to one great work of restoration is for the two orted the bill passed by the House to provide for the bet-THE ST. LOUIS MILITARY BOARD.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a resolution calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the military board recently assembled at St. Louis, it relation to brevet appointments in the Regular, Army, which was adouted. which was adopted.
INDIAN TREATY EXPENSES. Mr. DOOLITTLE called up a joint resolution appropriating \$127,085 for felailing certain treaties with Indian Tilbes on the Upper Missouri and the Upper Platte Rivers, to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Alians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. 

The above called forth considerable discussion on the Indian policy of the Government.

The resolution was finally passed.

COLORABO. The resolution was many passed.
Colorkapo.

Mr. Wilson desired to call up the motion to reconsider
the vote by which the Senate refused to admit Colorado,
but afterward gave way to the regular order of business,
with the understanding that the Colorado question would THANES TO GEN. HANCOCK.

Mr. Witson called up the resolution of thanks to Gen.
Hancock, which was passed. MATIONAL ASYLUM.

NATIONAL ASYLUM.

Mr. Wilson called up the House resolution appointing namagers for the National Aylum for Disabled Soldiers.

It appoints nine managers, to be divided into three classes, three to serve for six years, three for four and

The following memorial was presented in Congress

yesterday:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your memorialist humbly represents that, in common with the loyal people of the Republic, he has been anxionely waiting for justice to be done the soldiers of the Union Arany, particularly those who have been disabled, and to the parents, widows and orphans of those who have been lost. Resolutions of thanks and proclamations of recognition may be sufficient for those whose garners are well filled; but it is a notorious fact that the great mass of the ranks of the army were not from the high in civil life or those rejoicing in wealth and loxury, and the Nation was saved by the agony, the privations, the tears and the blood of those who apparently had the least interest in its preservation.

Declarations "that the debt we owe the soldier is one the Nation can never pay," seems so to paralyze the Government that no successful attempts have yet been made to pay it, and the obligation is looked upon as of such magnitude that it is partially ignored.

It is a matter of regret that the Departments of the Government are almost scaled against the applications of the living heroes of this age, and too often when the imping cripple and the empty sleeve sek the privilege of an honest livelihood, they are turned away as the wandering mendicant or the insolent beggar.

On the high ways and street corners, those whom the nation

wants of the needy. Shall we fail to do as much promptly and cheerfully?

The mere pittance of \$\mathbb{c}\$ per month was fixed when the Nation was poor and that aum would purchase more than double the necessaries of life than now.

The faith of the Republic was pledged in advance to the wounded soldier and salor, the widow and the orphan. Let it be redeemed, so that gratitude may be shown in deeds, and not in empty words only.

Is it asking too much, that while \$\mathbb{c}\$ was formerly paid, \$\mathbb{c}\$0 should be given now, and that the pension laws may be so modified that the pensioner can obtain his bounty with less of annoyance and perpetity than is now the case?

Four years of war clearly show that the Almighty will be arenged on nations for great offenses. May we not provoke His indignation by committing the basest of crimes—ingratitude to those who saved the Nations life.

C. H. VAN WICK,

GEN, SHERIDAN'S CAPTURES.

or any injury to person of property for those how in the bill.

The amendment of Mr. Edmunds was agreed to.
Mr. Howard moved to amend the first section by inserting after the words "to whom the order is addressed," the words "or for whom it was intended." Agreed to.
Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment to insert at the close of the first section the following words: "Or so far as it operates as a defense for any act done or committed in any State represented in Congress during the Rebellion, and in which at the time of any such act or omission murtial law was not in force. He was epposed, he said, to throwing the shield of an export facto law over officers who had transcended their nower in regions where there

It is said there are about two millions of the above-Appointment.

It is generally understood that A. B. Sloanaker has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, in the place of Col. Taggart.

the purpose.

Mr. Cowan indorsed the amendment of Mr. Edmunds and the views expressed by him. He was very well aware of the difficulty of protecting officers in the conscientions discharge of their duty, and, at the same time, of protecting citizens from the tyranny and oppression of malicious officers. The difficulty was how to draw the bill and accomplish both purposes, protecting the officer and doing justice to the citizen. He believed those most entitled to the protection of the Government were the loval people of the Rebel States.

Mr. Clark hoped the amendment of Mr. Edmunds would not be adopted. There were 3,000 suits pending in one State which had never succeeded against leyal men and Union officers for acts done in parting down the Rebellion. He was superised that the amendment should have come from Mr. Edmunds, but he was not surprised that it should be indorsed by Mr. Cowan.

Mr. Edmunds hoped Mr.? Clark would not reject the paper because of the protection of the rebellion was justifiable; but an act done in and of the rebellion was justifiable; but an act done in and of the rebellion was justifiable; but an act done by a Union officer was a crime.

Mr. Clark said that in one State a Court had ruled that an act done in and of the rebellion was justifiable; but an act done by a Union officer was a crime.

Mr. Clark said he had the authority of a man who was in Court when such a decision was made.

Mr. JUSSON said it mast have been made by some e purpose.
Mr. Cowan indersed the amendment of Mr. Edmands

Mr. Wilson presented several petitions of army officers or increased pay, which was referred to the Military Com-nities.

with the understanding that the Colonzlo question would be called up to-morrow.

RELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

The unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill for the relief of certain naval contractors, was taken up.

The pending question was the amendment of Mr. Nye to the amendment of Mr. Grimes, viz: to strike out 12 per cent and insert 15 per cent, so as to make the bill read, that the contractors named shall be entitled to receive the sum awarded them by the Board of Inquiry, provided, that the same shall in no case exceed 15 per cent of the original contract price. ontract price.

The bill, after a few remarks from Mo Johnson, was

DAROTA BAILBOADS.

Mr. BURLEGGE Dakota Territory) introduced a bill making a grant of lands to and in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the City of Yorktown to the western line of the State of Minnesota in the Territory of Dakota, which was Sal twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

the Committee on Agriculture.

SALARIES.

The House then proceeded to the regular order of bosiness, the call of Committees for reports, and reasoned the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Invalld Pensions, to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions to \$4,000, and that of the Cher Clerk of the Pension Office to \$2,500 per annum.

The pensing question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Perham yesterday to strike out the second section of the bill increasing the salaries of the Chief Examiners, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) spoke against the general principle of increasing salaries.

have been rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Transserth said there was a law already on the statute books—a law containing a provision similar to that of Mr. Henderson's amendment.

The President could not, according to law, fill a vacancy created during the session of the Senate without the advice of the Senate.

The preding bill was then postponed until to-morrow, and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

MARKAS CORPLE.

The resolution was passed.
THE POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS.
Mr. SHEBMAN called up the Post-Office Appropriation

and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

HABEAS CORPUS.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, the House bill to amend an act relating to the Habeas Corpus was taken up.

It was read, as follows:

As Act to amend an act entitled "An Act relating to Habeas Corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 4, 1883.

But coacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of Assistant, in Congress assembled. That any scatch, science, arrest or imprisonment made, or other tres passes or wrongs done, or any acts done or omitted to be done, during the said Rebelliou, by any officer or person, under and by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special. passes or wrongs done, or any acts done or omitted to be done, during the said Kehellion, by any officer or person, under and by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or by any military officer of the United States holding the command of the department, district or place within which such science, early arrest or imprisonment was made, done or committed, or any acts were so done or omitted to be done, either by the person or officer to whom the order was addressed, or by any other person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be held and are hereby declared to come within the purview of the act to which this is amendatory, and within the purview of the fourth, fifth and sixth sections of said act of the 3d of March, 1853, for all the purposes of defense, transfer, appeal, error or limitation provided therein.

Sec 2. And be if further enacted. That when the said order is in writing it shall be sufficient to produce in evidence the original with proof of its authenticity or a certified copy of the same, or if sent by telegraph the production of the telegram purporting to emanate from such military officer shall be prima facile evidence of its authenticity or if the original of such order or telegram is lost or cannot be produced, secondary evidence thereof shall be admissible as in other cases.

be prima facie eridence of its authenticity, or if the original of such order or telegram is, lost or cannot be produced, secondary evidence thereof shall be admissible as in other cases.

SEC 3. And be it further exacted. That the right of removal from the State Court into the Circuit Court of the United States, provided in the lifth section of the act to which this is amendatory, may be exercised as well after the appearance of the defendant and the finding of his piec or other defense in said Court, or at any term of said Court subsequent to the term when the appearance is entered and before a jury is impanneled to try the same, but nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of such removal after final judgment in the State court; nor shall it be necessary in the State court to ofter or give surety for the filing of copies in the Circuit Court of the United States; but on the filing of the petition, verified as provided in the fifth section, the further proceedings in the State court shall cease and not be resumed until a certificate, under the seal of the Circuit Court of the United States, stating that the petitioner has failed to file copies in the said Circuit Court at the next term is produced.

SEC. 1. And be it further exacted. That if the State court shall, not withstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of the case to the Circuit Court aforesaid, proceeding produced. in that case all further proceedings shall be void and of no effect, and all parties, judges, officers and other persons theneforth proceeding thereunder or by color thereof, shall be liable in damages therefor to the party agreeved, to be recovered by action in a court of the State houring proper jurisdiction, or in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district in which such further proceedings may have been had, or where the party, officer, or other party so offending shall be found; and upon a recovery of damages in either court, the party planniff shall be entitled to double costs.

act.

The amendment of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. EDMUNOS moved to strike out of the first section the words " or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed." He was unwilling to admit in a law that the acts

referred to were wrongs.

Mr. Howard suggested that the object of Mr. Edmunds would be attained by inserting the word "alleged" before the word "trespasses."

Mr. CLARK had no objection to Mr. Edmunds's amend-

ment. He thought it would improve the language of the bill.

Mr. Trumbull, said the language of this bill was copied from a bill already on the statute books, and to which this was amendatory.

Mr. Williams suggested the substitution of the words "or any injury to person or property" for those now in the bill.

was no occasion for it. He was not in favor of shielding the man who, while recrniting a company in the North, had stolen a horse or committed some other breach of law. He saw no necessity for it. He thought a bill of indem-nity rather than an edict of defense would best accomplish

PRIVATE BILLS.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of James G. Clark, and the bill came before the House for consideration.

It appropriates \$8, 185 96 for the services of Mr. Clark as Acting Charge d'Affaires at Brussels, from June, 1827, to Sentember, 1838.

The bill was passed.

WISCONSIN LAND GRANTS.

Mr. Paine presented memorials of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking the assent of Congress to the change in the route of the land grant from Portage to Bayheid and thence to Superior, and asking a grant of hands to aid in the construction of so much of the Portage and Superior Railroad as extends from Fond du Lae to Ripers.

The memorials were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mr. BURLEIGH also introduced a buil to amend the Agricultural College Act, which was read twice and referred to

Mr. Ross (III.) spoke against the general principle of increasing salaries.

Mr. Kasson (Lowa) supported the proposition to increase the salary of the Commissioner, but thought the salary of the Cherk should not exceed \$2,000.

Mr. Washbunke (III.) contended that the same argument justifying an increase of salary to the Commissioner of Pensions would apply also to all the heads of Barcaus.

Mr. Farnsworff (III.) said that if there were any vacancles arising from resignations on account of deficiencies in salaries he wanted to have notice, as there was pienty of persons in Illinois ready to take the offices at the present salaries.

much longer.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the vote was taken by yeas and mays on the passage of the bill, and resulted: Yeas, 58; Nays, 63. So the bill was rejected.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went ever until to-morrow. until to-morrow.

THE BOOTH AWARDS.

The Speaker presented a report from the Scenetary of War, in reference to the allowance of claims for the apprehension of Booth and others, which was referred to the

Mr. We Stwoath moved as an amendment its reference to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. CONKLING should like to know with what view it was to be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction?

Was it with a view to reconstruct a railroad?

The discussion was further participated in by Mesers.

Hale, Bingham, Farnsworth, Stevens, Perham and Chandler.

The amendment was rejected, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

COLORED PROPLE'S PARADE.

The SPEAKER presented an invitation from the colored citizens of the District of Columbia to the members of the House to be present at the celebration of the anniversary of emancipation in the District, at Franklin Square to-morrow.

Mr. ELDRIGHE suggested its reference to the Committee on Reconstruction. [Laughter.]
Mr. ANGONA impuired whether the invitation included members who had voted against emancipation.
The SPRAKER remarked that it was addressed to all the members of the House, and that it was only read for in-

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to reorganize and establish the Army of the United States—
the fifth section being under discussion.

A motion to reconsider was made, and the House refused to lay that motion on the table by a vote of Yeas,

Sect to lay that motion on the table by a vote of Year, is Nays, 62.

The motion to reconsider was then carried by a vote of

The motion to reconsider was then carried by 53 to 55.

Mr. Garffield moved an amendment striking out the clause "for officering the Veteran Reserve Corps and colored troops," and providing in lieu of it that the officers of the former shall be appointed from any officers or soldiers of volunteers or regulars who may have been wounded while serving in the army or have been disabled by disease contracted in the service; and the officers of the latter from those who have served as officers of colored troops; and adapting all officers on the same footing in reference to and placing all officers on the same footing in reference to pay, relative rank and promotion within the staff, corps or arm of the service to whom they may belong. He spoke in support of his amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment, as calculated to derange the whole bill and render its recommittal necessary.

the same footing with other disabled officers not now in the service.

Mr. Stevens did not see any necessity for the amendment whatever. Whatever officers were to be appointed for the Vetoran Reserve Corps should be estimate because, if mustered out, they would then be entitled to three months pay.

Mr. CONKLING spoke in support of his amendment. The House had been assured that the bill was to be modified so as to secure impartiality in the appointment of officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps. This amendment was officered so as to carry that out. It merely provided that those officers, except so far as they were now employed, should be put on a par fairly with all other officers disabled by wounds. As to the practical objection made by Mr. Stevens, he submitted that the expense of mustering out the unemployed officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, was a matter of no consideration, particularly in view of the fact that if they only got their fair proportion of these commissions, not more than nine of them would be comommissions, not more than nine of them would be com

missioned.

Mr. Schenck opposed the amendment as improper and unnecessary. The discretion of mustering out or not was with the Executive, and there he wished to leave it.

The amendment was agreed to—Year, 59; neys, 43.

PERSONAL.

Mr. INGERSOLL made a personal explanation as to the